

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

every manner that selfishness, and lust, and revenge can dictate. Among them he saw churches, and ministers, and statesmen claiming to be Christians; while the statesmen said, that 'religion and humanity have nothing to do with politics; interest alone is the governing principle with nations.' And the priests said, that 'slavery is a divine institution, ordained of God from the beginning.' So they prepared the auction block with bibles, and trafficked in women and children according to religion; and wrote texts upon their fetters; and bred human beings for the market by Scripture rule; and drove them in gangs to the rice-swamps to the cheering music of devout psalms!

He saw that these 4,000,000 men and women were claimed as the property of three hundred thousand other men and women; that the oppressed were thirteen times more numerous than the oppressors. And yet, the will of the handful of tyrants was the power and the law of the land! Every one of them, including the women and children, being equal in political power to seven freemen of the North.

He saw that every officer of government, from the littlest Postmaster of the littlest town, up to the President, was the creature and the tool of this slave-oligarchy. And over all, he saw a Supreme Court, whose members have lived until their locks are whitened by the snows of many winters, but whose frosts, alas! have frozen the humanity in their hearts, so that they can promulgate sentences which pirates everywhere will approve, and the most ruffian and brutal selfishness rejoice in; a court in which all political fog-jem seems to culminate and petrify, which says that every seventh human being among us 'has no rights which we are bound to respect!' While under all, he saw the brutalized and helpless slave, now well clothed and fed, with home, and wife, and children, now chained in the market-place, and sold to the highest bidder, now pampered and caressed, then beaten with rods, mangled by bloodhounds, burned at the stake, tortured by every process that fiendish souls can invent. And he heard the low prayer from a thousand huts, asking Heaven again and again how long the night shall last! And he heard, too, the despairing wail of the helpless mother and child flying through the trackless forests, as they heard the bay of the savage dogs upon their track!

And in view of all these wrongs,—these two hundred years' bondage of an outraged people,—in chains without a crime,—striken without a provocation,—plundered and degraded for no other reason than that God had colored their skins!—in view of these horrible wrongs, I say, John Brown asked, not politicians or churches, but God, what was his duty in the premises!

And God said to him, 'If thou under the heavy burden, and break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free, then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noonday; thy righteousness shall go before thee, and the glory of the Lord shall be thy rearward.' And, looking all the consequences in the face, he gathered a few friends around him, and deliberately prepared for the encounter, and went calmly down into the shadow of slavery, and struck as he was able for the freedom of the oppressed.

But, whether wise and expedient or not, was it right for John Brown to do into Virginia, sword in hand, to free slaves? I do not ask if it was legal, constitutional, politic, but only if it was right! If the logic of Bunker Hill was sound, then John Brown was right. If the Massachusetts Bill of Rights is sound, then John Brown was right. If the Declaration of Independence is true, then John Brown was right. If Lafayette was a hero, John Brown is more a hero; if Rogers, Ridley, Latimer, were martyrs, John Brown was more a martyr. They died for religious rights only, but he for every right that man can exercise.

If their aim was noble, Brown's was Christ-like; for they died for their own rights, but he for the rights of the friendless and oppressed.—*Rev. W. M. Fisk.*

DEATH OF MACAULAY, THE HISTORIAN.

It is announced, by the arrival of the Europa, that Lord Macaulay, the historian of England, is dead. No particulars are given of the event, beyond the mere announcement. His health has been impaired, as we have all known for some time, but it was never said that his ailments were of a dangerous nature. He was only in the sixtieth year of his age, having been born with the century, and had always led a temperate if not active life.

Thomas Babington Macaulay was the son of Zachary Macaulay, an opulent merchant engaged in the African trade, but who, it is delightful as well as instructive to recall at the present time, refused to allow his mercantile interest to abate his zeal in the cause of the abolition of slavery in the English Colonies. He distinguished himself for the warmth with which he befriended the movements of Clarkson and Wilberforce, and he left the good name he won as the most precious heritage that he could bequeath to his son. Young Macaulay was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was particularly known among his fellow-students as 'Wonderful Tom,' and where he gained several of the highest honors the University could bestow. He obtained a fellowship in 1822, but instead of prosecuting a learned career, removed to Lincoln's Inn, in London, to study the law, whence he was called to the bar in 1829.

The year of his admission to the bar he contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* the dissertation on the life and character of Milton, which first made him known to the world as one of the most brilliant and graceful of the rhetoricians of England. The essay was marked by many of the faults of youth—it was artificial in style and redundant in ornament; but there was so much vigorous thought in it, such picturesque and eloquent description, and such obvious familiarity with the best literature of England and Italy, that the writer was at once placed among the foremost essayists of Great Britain. At the bar he does not appear to have made a great figure, but when returned to the House of Commons in 1832, he commanded instant respect by the logic, the vigor and the brilliancy of his speeches. They exhibited all the correctness and polish of the practised writer, but at the same time the sagacity and practical bent of the statesman, and the whig government of that day was glad to express its approbation of his services by making him, in 1834, the Secretary of the India Board.

But Mr. Macaulay did not long remain in this subordinate position. In the same year he resigned his appointment, with his seat in the House, and proceeded to India as a member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta—a lucrative post, which he held for three years. On his return to England he became a candidate again for the Commons from Edinburgh and was elected. He retained his seat in the house, we believe, till 1847, when he was rejected by his constituency because his religious opinions were not much in accord-

ance with their own as those of the opposition candidate. During his parliamentary life he acted uniformly with the whigs. His residence in India made him a high authority on all questions relating to India; while his minute and comprehensive knowledge of English history rendered him one of the most formidable debaters on topics of domestic policy. Whenever it was given out in the halls of St. Stephen's, or in the neighboring clubs and coffee-rooms, that 'Macaulay was up in the House,' there was an instant rush for seats, and soon the floors and galleries were crowded with rapt and delighted auditors. He spoke always with the utmost fluency, in an easy and graceful manner, but with short, rapid and fervid sentences, and his powers of illustration were so ready, his fancy so fertile and brilliant, that he enlightened the dullest subjects of statesmanship and politics.

In all his addresses, however, Macaulay was an earnest and sometimes bitter partisan, and the Tory leaders on more than one occasion were excited by his sarcasms. After his retirement from political action he was complimented by the Queen with the rank of Baron, and he was called Lord Macaulay.

He never allowed his duties as legislator to interfere with his literary study and activity. A constant contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, he was better known as a writer than as a statesman. Among the articles from his pen were discussions of the Life of Pitt, the writings of Dryden, the Great, Machiavelli, Southey's Colloquies on Society, Gladstone's Church and State, Mackintosh's History of England, Ranke's *Popes of Rome*, Barriere, the French Revolutionist, John Bunyan, Byron, and numerous others. These were first collected into a volume, under the title of *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, in this country, and have ever been prodigiously popular. They were merely prefaces to a great work, to which Macaulay had surrendered the rest of his life—the *History of England*. Four volumes of it had already been published, and universally read; but the author is now cut off in the midst of his task, and there is no hand in England that we know capable of completing his work. Like Prescott's Philip II., and like so many other projected labors of great men, it must remain a noble yet imperfect monument of his fame.

Macaulay was, perhaps, the most facile of our modern writers of English, a skilful and lively narrator, an excellent painter of character, a keen logician and an eloquent declaimer. His knowledge was prodigious, and as accurate as it was various. No department of history seems to have escaped his attention. He was as familiar with Greek and Roman and mediæval times as he was with English. But as a historian he was not always impartial; his prejudices colored his conclusions; and the brilliancy in which he delighted was sometimes a cold metallic glare, not the glow of a genuine ardor of fancy.—*New York Post.*

TEXT AND COMMENTARY.

Text. The Union must and will be preserved. *Commentary.* See the following record of fraternal feeling and brotherly action.

FREE SPEECH IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—In France, if a newspaper editor attacks the government, or the present political and social arrangement, he receives a 'warning.' If he repeats it, he receives a 'second warning,' and if he still persists, his papers are silenced, but he may continue to talk about it as he pleases, provided he does not attempt to create a disturbance or riot. In Russia, also, a man may talk on the subject of serfdom as he pleases without punishment, and so in most if not all of the despotisms of Europe. But in the African kingdom of Dahomey, and the American Republic of South Carolina, free speech, even in the most modified form, is not allowed.

James Power, an Irishman by birth, formerly employed in Philadelphia as a stone-cutter, has recently had this African-Republic regulation demonstrated on his person, although probably not to his satisfaction. He has been at work at his trade in Columbia, South Carolina, and while there expressed his opinion somewhat freely as to the difference between free and slave labor, and for this he was whipped with thirty-nine lashes, and clothed with a complete suit of tar and feathers. Mr. Power is not an abolitionist, not even a 'Black Republican,' or a British Whig, but a sound administration Democrat, who voted for that superior Democrat, Thomas B. Florence, of Philadelphia. Notwithstanding this, his whipping was severe, and a negro was obliged to give the lashes on the sufferer's bare body, he was then tarred and feathered. This was done in view of the members of the Legislature, and thousands of spectators. The railroad train was stopped till the ceremony was concluded, and he was then taken to Charleston. A master mechanic of Charleston gave him a cup of coffee and a biscuit, and for that he, too, came near suffering the tender mercies of a mob. A week ago last Saturday he was put on the steamer for New York, where he has arrived. According to his own representations the language he uttered was more childish than dangerous. He has frequently contended that white mechanics should be employed, and negroes kept to the fields and swamps.

Mr. Power, it will be seen, was not opposed to slavery, probably he thinks it ought to be extended to all the territories. His mistake was that he thought it a matter of color entirely, and did not know that Southern gentlemen lay it down as a principle that 'capital should own its labor,' and that working men have no rights to opinions. South Carolina, let us remember, is the most reliable Democratic State in the Union.

ANOTHER IRISHMAN RUINED AND BANISHED. James Crangle, an intelligent Irishman, bred to the law, but for two years and more a clerk in the dry goods house of Gray & Tarley, of Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, has been 'run off' from the South, after being robbed, imprisoned and maltreated. He had recovered a judgment at Savannah against Gray & Tarley for violation of contract. They were rich and he was poor, and he could not get an officer of the law to collect the debt. He took the judgments to Augusta, where Gray denied the story that he was an abolitionist. He denied it and had a trial. No proof was found but he was threatened to be hung by a mob if he did not leave the South. His trunk had been opened and searched, and his money, about \$100, stolen. His prison bill was over \$15, which they could pay. A friend paid it, and he came North. How does he like Southern Democracy?

ARREST OF ABOLITION INCENDIARIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Rev. Daniel Worth, whose arrest and examination at Greensborough, N. C., for incendiary conduct, we noticed several days ago, in default of bail for good behavior has been com-

mitted to jail. He professes to be a minister of the Wesleyan persuasion of Methodists. He is about sixty-five years of age, six feet four inches in height, and weighs 275 pounds. He is said to be a man of sense and shrewdness, and calculated to do great mischief.

Another Abolitionist of the name of Turner—an old man—was arrested and tried at Greensborough, on Tuesday last. It was proved that he had sold and circulated Helper's book. He gave bond in \$5000 to appear and answer at the next term of the Superior Court of Guilford county.

And still another Southern man of Northern sentiment, named Geo. W. Vastal, has been required to give bail in the sum of \$2,000 to appear at the next term of the Chatham Superior Court.—*Richmond Paper.*

SACKING OF THE HOUSE OF JOHN UNDERWOOD.—The *Tribune* says:—It will be remembered that we published, some weeks since, an account of the sacking of the house of John Underwood, of Clarke county, Va., and the assault and wounding with a bayonet of one of the women of that neighborhood who resisted the entrance of the brutal soldiery into her house, and was thus disabled, in defiance of herself and daughters from the licentious and drunken forces of Gov. Wise, in the absence of her husband. We now learn that this woman was the wife of Martin Felner, a tenant of Mr. Underwood, a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and the mother of fourteen living children—ten sons and four daughters. We are glad to learn that a contribution is to be made by our citizens as a testimonial to her courage and virtue.

ANOTHER HARPER'S FERRY VICTIM.—Jerry, a slave, belonging to Col. Francis McCormick, of Clarke Co., Va., was tried in that county last week, by five magistrates, on a charge of plotting and conspiring with slaves to rebel and make an insurrection. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 17th of February. A slave proven to have uttered insurrectionary sentiments was sentenced to be sold out of the State. It seems that the negro was tampered with by a man happening to pass along where Jerry and another man were at work, drawing him out to make confessions which probably he never thought of before, and then informing on him. The affair was not very chivalric.

ANOTHER CASE OF PRESCRIPTION.—Dr. Case, until recently president of an Alabama College, arrived at the Gibson House, yesterday, with his lady, en route for New York, having been compelled to leave the South by the present proscription policy of the chivalry towards Northern men. Dr. Case has a flourishing institution just organized at Salem, Ala., for female education, with teachers engaged for the year, all of whom are thus thrown out of employment, while he has been compelled to abandon his enterprise at no pretence made of any 'Abolitionism,' nor had Dr. Case expressed any opinion unfavorable to the peculiar institution.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

ARRESTED FOR TALKING WITH A NEGRO.—Thomas Morgan a youngster about twenty years of age and coming from Rhode Island, arrived here on Monday morning last, and was arrested and caged for being found in conversation with a negro about the late Harper's Ferry raid and the execution of John Brown. When called before the Mayor yesterday, Tom pretended to be innocent of all bad intentions, and was sorry for what he had done. The Mayor held him in custody as a suspicious character, to give him an opportunity to show who he is, and what is his business.—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Jan. 4th.*

MISSIONARIES IN TROUBLE.—The Independent states that the Rev. George Candee, Rev. Wm. Kendrick and Robert Jones, Missionaries of the American Missionary Association, have been expelled from Jackson county, Ky., after having their hair and beard shaved, and tar put on their heads and faces.

LYNCHING AN IRISHMAN.—James Powers, an Irishman, a stone cutter by trade, in an unguarded moment, under the influence of liquor, expressed his dislike of working with 'niggers.' For this he was whipped thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, stripped, tarred and feathered, and sent North on a vessel.

HORRID MURDER.—They seized a young school teacher at Columbus, Miss., a short time since, tarred and feathered him, bound him hand and foot to a log, and set him adrift in the Mississippi river, and he has not been heard from since. He was suspected of entertaining Abolition tendencies.

INCENDIARY BOOKS.—An agent soliciting subscriptions to Flettwood's 'Life of Christ,' was recently tarred and feathered in Alabama, and a gentleman who lived eleven years in the State and married there, was compelled to leave, because he would not play the flute in the procession!

'CRUCIFY HIM!'—A man named Cregar who confessed he was opposed to Slavery, was arrested at Knoxville, Tenn., a few days ago, when Gen. Ramsey, the late defeated candidate for Congress, proposed to crucify him! This was voted down unanimously and he was allowed to depart.

WHIPPING ABOLITIONISTS.—In one of the counties of Georgia, says the *Atlanta (Ga.) Patriot*, they have inflicted as high as two hundred and seventy-five lashes upon the bare backs of certain persons apprehended as Abolitionists.

CURIOUS CHARGE.—A druggist has been hauled up in Charleston, S. C., for selling 'Old Brown Windsor Soap.' He was discharged on proving that the soap had nothing to do with 'Oswatomie Brown.'

REFUSED A CHARTER.—The Missouri Legislature, on a vote of 82 to 22, refused a charter for the Southwestern University, at Jefferson City, on the ground that Northern Methodists were Abolitionists.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.—Just as we were going to press, we learn that a traveling agent for maps in an adjoining county, went into a negro quarter at a late hour in the night, and was preaching Abolitionism to the negroes. An old favorite servant went and waked up his master, and informed him that there was a white man out there, preaching to the negroes. The gentleman went out and made the negroes hoist and hang him to a joist, dug a hole and buried him the same night.—*Waynesboro' (Ga.) News.*

ABOLITION INCENDIARIES IN ALABAMA.—We learn from the *Alabama Signal* that some short time ago,

near Society Hill, Mason county, Alabama, a man named L. Stearns, claiming to be from Montgomery, was caught tampering with a Mr. Richardson's negroes. He was driven off, and a party of citizens caught and whipped him. Two or three nights afterwards Mr. Richardson had a lot of cotton set on fire.

EXILES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—Among the passengers of the Columbia which arrived in this city, from Charleston on the 4th inst., says the *New York Evening Post* of yesterday, 'were several who were driven out of the State, on suspicion of entertaining anti-slavery sentiments. None of them as we can learn, have violated any law of the State; but the excitement is so great there that the bare suspicion of entertaining feelings hostile to slavery, is deemed sufficient ground for expelling them from the State, however honest or industrious their habits of life. The same steamer on her next last voyage, brought home an ex-policer-sergeant of this city, who was notified to leave the State within a certain time, or be driven out by force.'

A MAN INDICTED FOR EXPRESSING SYMPATHY WITH BROWN.—The Grand Jury of Norfolk, Va., have found a true bill on an indictment against S. Daneburg, who keeps a clothing and shoe store in that city, for seditious language, calculated to incite insurrection. The *Day Book* says:—

'The first count charged him with having used the words, "John Brown was a good man, and was fighting in a good cause, and did nothing but what any honest man would." And the second count charged that he had used the following expressions: "John Brown was fighting in a good cause," (meaning that he was fighting in the cause of the slave against the master,) "and that owners have no right of property in their slaves;" and said that "Brown did nothing but what any other honest man would do." Daneburg left the city a few days ago, having an intimation that he had got himself into trouble. His case will come on early in the present term of the Superior Court, now in session.'

VIRGINIA RUNNING OUT WHITE MEN.—Some five years since, Mr. Reuben Salisbury, then of Sandy Creek, in this county, and brother of Mason Salisbury, Esq., disposed of his property and, with his family, removed to Virginia, where he engaged in the business of farming; and where he had a peaceful and peaceful life until the unfortunate occurrence at Harper's Ferry. He was a quiet man, a member of the Baptist Church, and estimable in all the relations of life. Though not an advocate of, nor an apologist for, the institution of Slavery, he was a man who attended to his own business, meddling with nobody's slaves, and questioning no man's privilege to hold them if he was satisfied that it was right to do so. He was a man of rare integrity and moral worth, charitable, tolerant—in short, a good man.

Well, a short time since, a complaint was lodged against this gentleman, who is now about 60 years of age, some kind of a process obtained, and about twenty of Virginia's chivalric sons deputed to execute it. They were all armed; and visiting the premises in a body, they had no serious difficulty in capturing Mr. Salisbury. A search was then instituted for evidence to sustain the charge that had been preferred against him; his house was ransacked from cellar to garret; every nook and corner was pored over, and his private papers fumbled over, and the bust had well nigh proved fruitless, when a few copies of *The Albany Evening Journal*, which had been sent him by his friends in Sandy Creek, were discovered, and the venerable old man was hurried off to jail. Here he remained several days, but was finally admitted to bail, and by the advice of friends, was induced to quit his home in the Old Dominion and the State of his adoption. He returned to Sandy Creek last week.

His farm in Virginia he advertises for sale at auction and expects it will go at sacrifice of from \$2,000 to \$3,000.—*Pulaski Dem.*

AN EXILE FROM ALABAMA.—Dr. Meigs Case, an intelligent and educated gentleman, formerly of Otego county in this state, went to Salem, Alabama, in September last, to take charge of the Alabama Female College. This institution, which had formerly been prosperous, had for some years past been running down under the inefficient management of southern teachers. Dr. Case, on arriving at Salem, found himself welcomed by the most intelligent part of the community, who said to him, "We have to look to the North for teachers, for we never yet have found a southern man who was not too lazy to teach a school!" Dr. Case found that the old "field-school," or the "ten-hour" system was in vogue in that town, as in many other parts of the state. According to this system the scholars and teachers go to school at daylight, and stay all day in or around the school buildings. Each scholar recites, not in a class with others, but by himself. After his lesson is over, he roams about the grounds and indulges himself in a pleasing variety of idle amusements. This constitutes, in Alabama, "a day's schooling."

Dr. Case after receiving assurance of aid from the chief citizens of the place, agreed to undertake the management of the institution. He immediately began making arrangements for the thorough reorganization of the establishment. His design was to begin the first term with the beginning of the new year. To this end he wrote to the North and engaged the services of assistant teachers, ordered from northern publishers the necessary school books, and sent for other members of his family. But while the teachers, the books and the family were just on the point of starting for the South, he was waited on by a "Committee on the Safety of the Union," who politely informed him that public opinion, during the last few months, had undergone such remarkable changes that it was now no longer expedient to permit the residence of a northern man in a southern community.

The time had come, they said, when southern men must be watchful of their institutions, and must rid themselves promptly of all persons whose influence was likely to be cast, in however faint a degree, against the system of slavery. Dr. Case had never made any expression of views on either side of the question; but the fact that he was a northern man was a sufficient pretext for his banishment. The gentlemen who had given him the most cordial welcome to the place were the most active in procuring his summary dismissal. They acted, with true chivalric politeness, that they regretted to compel him to leave, but apologized by saying that the state of the times demanded prompt expulsion. They concluded their interview by urging him to quit the place at once, intimating that if he remained longer than twenty-four hours, a leading physician in the town, who had professed great friendship for Dr. Case, said to him, in parting: "If you had been introduced to

our citizens by the Governor of the state, and were as staunch a democrat as any in Alabama, you still could not be sustained amid the excitement that now pervades all classes of the community."

At this time a bill was before the lower house of the legislature entailing a fine of \$500 on any school commissioner who should give a certificate of qualification to any northern man who had not resided ten years within the state, and who was, moreover, an owner of slave property.

Dr. Case, perceiving that to attempt to carry out his projected enterprise would not only be useless but hazardous, determined to take the most prudent course, which was to leave the state within the required time. He is now in this city, where he is in negotiation with several institutions of learning from which he has had application since his return.

If southern men shall succeed in banishing all northern teachers, the next generation of the chivalry will scarcely know how to read and write.

CAPTURE OF A SLAYER—INHUMAN CONDUCT OF THE CREW.

On the 22d September, as H. M. S. *Spitfire* was steering to windward, a brigantine, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, was met off Agway, Bight Benin, running to leeward, which shortly afterwards anchored at Whydah, a noted slave depot, at which place her Majesty's ship *Spitfire* likewise anchored. For three days the suspected vessel remained there, pretending to discharge plank and other cargo. On Sunday forenoon, Sept. 25, the weather being thick and equally, the brigantine left Whydah and ran to leeward. Desiring not to lose sight of her the *Spitfire* steamed in the same direction that afternoon, and Lieut. Chapman, having ascertained that he was not anchored at Jackin, to which place the brigantine was said to have been bound, proceeded in chase, and came up with her working off the land, on a wind at 10 P. M. No satisfactory answer being returned when hailed, she was boarded, and proved to be the suspected vessel. The boarding officers returned apparently satisfied with the result, and with the account given by the person representing himself as the master of the vessel. Notwithstanding all this, doubt as to her honesty remained in Lieut. Chapman's mind, and there being almost a calm, he decided on steaming back to Jackin, to learn some particulars of her having been off that place, which is a noted slave station.

Having ascertained early next morning that a vessel shipped slaves there the previous afternoon, he proceeded again in chase of the brigantine, and came up with her at 10 A. M., Sept. 26. Lieut. Chapman boarded in person, and not being satisfied with the answer given by the person supposed to be the master of the vessel, who said that he had no papers, directed the hatches to be opened, whence issued immediately the frantic cries of stifling hundreds of wretched human beings, who were huddled together in heaps, naked, regardless of sex or age. At the same time two or three of the crew leaped out of the hold, naked to the waist, and begrimed with the blood of the wretched blacks, whom they cruelly lashed into keeping silence, looking in every respect perfect demons. The flag that she unwarrantably had laid claim to was hauled down by one of her own crew, and the British run up, amidst the hearty cheers and joyful shouts of the rescued Africans. The vessel was found to contain 500 slaves, and was taken in tow to Whydah, and dispatched to Sierra Leone, with the slaves all healthy, for adjudication in the Prize Court at that place.

ROBBERY FOR BURNT OFFERING.

Dear Brother Newton: There is a literary institution within the bounds of my work, accompanied with a theological department, in which they grind out preachers according to the most approved models of southern religion. A young man has just entered to qualify himself (as I understand) for a foreign mission. He had from his father's estate an old slave, whose labor had nearly raised the whole family, and who was nearly worn out in their service. Before going to college, he had concluded to liberate him, as a duty he owed him for his faithfulness, but these college divinity teachers changed his mind, and he sold the poor slave into returnless bondage! What a beautiful specimen will this be, by whom to send the Gospel and the Bible to the heathen, having first himself sold the body and soul of a heathen into slavery before starting, and one to whom he could not teach a syllable of the Bible, without incurring a penalty of \$200 and costs of suit under the statutes of the very christian state of North Carolina! It is well-known here, that should the relenting heart of a slaveholder entertain thoughts of mercy toward his slaves, and should he meanwhile join the church and "get religion," all such "visionary notions" are immediately abandoned; a few lessons from the minister satisfies the convert of the heaven-appointed character of slavery; and he rejoices in being a son of Abraham. The church is careful to "remember those in bonds;" and she does not suffer them to fall from any human limbs if she be able to prevent it! Was ever such unmitigated hypocrisy suffered at the hand of God hitherto?—*Golden Rule.*

A REASONABLE WORD.

In the work of the Abolition of slavery by the Society of Friends, in one of the Southern States, there was at first great difficulty and opposition. In one of their stormy discussions, an influential Quaker, who still held on to his slave property, when it was insisted that they must all relinquish it, and the most persuasive arguments had been employed in vain, arose and declared that they had no right to make such a demand upon him, that his slaves were as truly his property as his oxen, and that it was not obligatory on him to give up the one more than the other. Indignant at this assertion, another brother arose to answer him, and said:—

'Friend, that speech of thine came right out from the very belly of hell, yes, from the belly of hell hast thou brought this speech.'

On their assembling the next morning, the man thus pungently rebuked, said to his reproving brother:—

'Friend, thou didst hurt my feelings; thou didst most distress me by thine unkind speaking. I could get no sleep all night for thy bitterness.'

'Friend,' said his neighbor, 'if thou hast been distressed, I am glad of it; I am glad thou couldst not sleep, and I hope to God thou never wilt sleep till thou hast freed thy slaves.'

And he could not sleep again, and did not, till he had freed his slaves; but had it not been for the faithful reproof of his brother, he might have kept them to this day.

Gerrit Smith is very much improved in all respects, but is not yet fully restored to health, and the doctor has prohibited him from receiving visit-

ors, and from giving personal attention to his correspondence. It is hoped that his numerous friends will acknowledge the propriety and necessity of the injunction under which his physician has placed him, and act in accordance with it. Files of the *New York Tribune* for six weeks past have been sent him at his request, which will be read to him sufficiently to put him in the movement of the world for that period.—*Fredrick Douglass' Paper.*

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

"PROVIDENCE HAS MADE ME AN ACTOR, AND SLAVERY AN OUTLAW."—*John Brown of Ossawatimie.*

SALEM, OHIO, JANUARY 28, 1860.

TO WHOM IT CONCERNS.

Quite a number of persons have the Bugle sent them gratuitously either by individual friends, or by the Committee. Those who receive a marked copy of this article will consider it as indicating that the time for which the paper was to be sent has about expired, and also regard it as an earnest invitation to have their names re-entered as subscribers.

SPEECH OF C. M. CLAY.

This speech, the delivery of which occupied about three hours, and which was respectfully listened to by a large concourse of persons who had assembled in front of the Kentucky Capitol, is fully equal to what might be expected from the lips of C. M. Clay. It is, however, by no means up to the requirements of justice, and certainly cannot satisfy any intelligent hater of the principles of slavery.

The speaker claimed a right to speak for the Republican party. His long acquaintance with its prominent members, his familiarity with its principles and policy, and the fact that he has made more speeches in advocacy of it than any other man, north or south, would certainly seem to stamp him as one speaking by authority.

We have given copious extracts from the speech, which will enable our readers to judge of the character of the whole. Though favoring 'gradual, distant, and prospective means to get clear of slavery,' "he is no abolitionist. If he really believed in the sinfulness of slaveholding, he would, as a matter of logical necessity, as well as a matter of right to the slave, demand—not gradual, distant, prospective emancipation—but immediate enfranchisement, immediate cessation from sin, immediate repentance of wrong.

"Immediate, not gradual emancipation," is a doctrine that in former years abolitionists made prominent in the enunciation of their anti-slavery principles, and we are not certain but the times call as loudly as ever for the promulgation and enforcement of it. It has been too much taken for granted that the people believe in the duty of immediate repentance from the sin of slaveholding—or at least that portion of them who oppose slavery—and hence we have men in church and in state who claim to be abolitionists, but when pushed to the wall they defend and justify a continuance of man stealing, and insist that it is not safe to quit robbery now, not safe to immediately obey God's law and recognize man's rights by letting the oppressed go free.

The views of the speaker upon insurrection are certainly such as no constitutional, law-abiding citizens can object to. In case of insurrection he does not ask, *Where is the right?* but *Where is the wrong?* He takes his stand by the Anglo-Saxons? He takes his stand by the master in the wrong. Had the Hungarians been negroes, Cassius would have taken his stand by the Austrian despot, and have defended Hungary, as in this speech he proclaimed his readiness to defend the oppressors of America, and leave down every John Brown who dares take sides with the wronged and outraged. He stands by the British in their war against the revolted East Indians who they had plundered and outraged; and because of Anglo-Saxon blood, would rejoice in the triumph of British arms in China.

We have neither space nor time to call attention to all the objectionable positions of Mr. Clay, but we trust that our readers, when perusing the extracts we have furnished, will bear in mind the following endorsement of the entire speech by the *Cleveland Leader*.

"It is a fact far from creditable to the Southern States, that their people are not generally allowed to know what Republican doctrines actually are. Wilful perversions and the grossest caricatures are passed off there instead, almost universally, and the aims and objects of the Republican party are, for the reason, generally misconceived among the Southern people. Mr. Clay has rendered good service to his party by this speech, and to his own State also, not so much by any effect it may have in changing votes, as in imparting useful information where it is much needed."

It contains a full presentation of the most decided party of Republican sentiments. No portion of the *party really goes beyond Mr. Clay, as he here avowed his opinions.*

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Senate Investigating Committee on the Harper's Ferry affair does not appear to be creating any very wonderful sensation by their examination of witnesses. It is stated that subpoenas have been issued commanding the attendance of Joshua R. Giddings, Messrs. Plumb of Oberlin, and John Brown, jr. Having been directed to the wrong officer, they had not been delivered to the persons named the last we heard of them. It would be dangerous to John Brown, Jr., to go to Washington, for no one believes that the Federal government is willing to give him that protection which is due to a witness under such circumstances.—The *Marchal* would probably find it an equally dangerous business to himself to attempt his arrest, for we are inclined to believe that the son and namesake of Ossawatimie Brown has declared his independence of the Federal Government.—The *Ashtabula Sentinel* states that he has recently been lecturing on slavery; and we suspect that should the U. S. Marshal attempt to enforce the law, he would hear from John Jr., a lecture somewhat similar to that which his father gave the chivalry of Virginia at Harper's Ferry.

What Gov. Dennison would feel called upon to do in such a case, will be seen when his official services are demanded. If he refuses to maintain the supremacy of U. S. Law on Ohio soil, he is a better man than we take him to be. It is well to think over such things, so as not to be too much taken by surprise when the events occur.

Several communications are on hand, but so late for insertion this week, as we go to press a little earlier than usual.